# n the Realm of Migher Things

# At Mome and Abroad.

Doings in Church Circles of Interest to the General Reader-First Protestant Church at Coney Island.

eighth Christian Science church has w over 5.000 members and owning activities of the Church of England, now has fifty noise, on rooms and fourteen buts valued at more than \$600,000,

hishops to work among their

monthly, to be called the Missions of the Northwest, to be devoted exclusively to the work of the organization.

Although organized practically forty-three years, Grace Emmanuel Episcopal Church

States—the southern branch of that faith—has now eighty-four productions made up to the state of the church. The British Church Building Society in its eighty-hine years of work has put up 2,507 churches and helped erect 6,477 others, over \$4,50000 having been spent. The Presbyterian Church in the United States—the southern branch of that faith—has now eighty-four probyteries made up

years, Grace Emmanuel Episcopal Church of New York has just been consecrated, its last \$10,000 of indebtedness being wiped out and the mortgage burned at a great

Preparations are already being made at ond, Ind., for the five years' meeting Friends, although it does not occur society's gatherings, as it has juris ion over the constitution and discipline he American yearly meeting.

More than \$30,000 is to be spent redec-rating St. James Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, which will be closed three months while the work is being done, the as a memorial to her husband, ashioned evangelical methods of religion have run their course and are no longer effective, according to Rev. G. R. Eckman of St. Paul's Methodist Church of New York, who advocates a new Meth-Just graduated from the Methodist M'ssionary Training School at Chicago, Miss
Ora Tuttle of Norwalk, Ohio, is preparing
to go to Korea to take up work.
The Young Men's Hollness League, an interdenominational organization at Indian

terdenominational organization at Indian-apolis, has invaded the workingmen's neigh-borhood with a tent that will hold over 700. and this summer will wage a campaign for the conversion of sinners, the reclamation

Mount Hebron, near Keedysville, Md., to sented by the clergy, mark the first United Brethren Church in The thirty-five distr America, the unveiling being performed by Russell Geeting, twelve years of age, sixth line of descent from Bishop G. A. Geeting, who founded the church

almost any terms.

Bishop Burgess gave the Long Island Episcopal diocesan convention a shock when he announced that \$30,000 was required at once to save the tower and spire of the cathedral at Garden City from ruin and that a like amount would have to be

spent on the main structure.

On the site of the original log church the centennial has just been observed of the Elkhorn Baptist Church, five miles south of Richmond, Ind., special services being held in the little church graveyard over the burial place of Lazarus Whitehead, the

founder of the church. The general convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem at Philadelphia decided to sell Swedenborg's works at the James-town exposition, and a book room will be

established there at once.

Holy Trinity Church of Philadelphia, the most fashionable of the Episcopal parishes in the city, observed the semi-centennial of the laying of its corner stone with three of the only four rectors it has had taking part in the services, two of them being Bishops McVickar and Jaggar.

The Mormons are not to be allowed to do missionary work in Buffalo if Mayor Adam

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

Churches are in almost unknown quantity at Coney Island, but the Lutherans are about to invade that section with a fine chapel, being the first of the Protestant deliance of the Episcopal Church has established in Porto Rico a cathedral and hospital with regular congregations, through. organized in Chicago, the others | The Navy Mission Society, one of the

or its work. as been put on the "unfair list" by pended \$140.683 on home mission work, it having 212 missions in twenty-three states, apremacy in the Episcopal Church tan Knowledge had an income last year of depended by Hishop Gailer of over \$223,000 and spent \$50,000 in excess of oreign work to India and Africa, has in

the former country forty-nine missionaries and 607 native workers, with 719 Christian The Swedish Missionary Society of Ore-gen, Idaho and Washington will publish a work of the church.

has now eighty-four presbyteries, made up of 3,192 churches, having a membership of 262,334, which last year gave \$3,185,175 for

The Dunkards have forty-four state mission boards, with a membership of 175, and make their publishing business so profitable

The Primitive Methodist Missionary Society of England used last year over \$25,000 for its African work.

Between 1871 and 1907 the two great bodies of Presbyterians in the United States showed the following increases in various lines: Number of churches, North 71.8, South 163; communicants, North, 140.4, South 174; contributions, North 94.6, South 141; home missions, North 300, South 295; foreign missions. North 201, South 744. In Great Britain alone over 420,000 persons are forced to work Sunday in connection with transportation facilities.

### THE CHURCH ABROAD.

An innovation in church work has been started by Corpus Christi Catholic Church in London, where the benediction is given at 1:15 o'clock each afternoon for the benefit of visitors and business men who have their lunch hour at that time.

The taxation of some church properties in England while others escape is claimed to be one means of striking a blow at the non-conformists, and is being greatly re

The thirty-five districts comprised within connexional examination committee 203 candidates for the ministry.

The General Congregational Association of lows gave unusual honor to a colored member when it chose Rev. H. W. Porter of Church Year Book nominating him for received of reverse council at South Des Moines as its scribe.

The Rhode Island Free Baptist Association at its eighty-seventh annual convention that its eighty-seventh annual convention The famous bells of Wrexham Church The famous bells of Wrexham Church

tower in Wales are to be rehung, and will once more ring out over the old graveyard where lies buried Elihu Yale, the founder of the great American university that bears his name.

After thirty-three years of yeoman service for the Liberation Society in England.

John Fisher, at the age of seventy, has turer, but will continue his great study of the relation of church and state.

The church building fund of the British
Presbyterian Church is in serious condition, there being a deficit at present of over \$30,000, which has led payments to be stopped.

An anti-religious regime in Madagascar is now trying to force the native converts to give up Christianity, but so far without very great success.

The Walfs and Strays Society, which is recognized as the official organ of the Church of England in dealing with destitute and crippled children, now has an income of over \$500,000, and one branch of the work is maintained by well-to-do chil-dren of the Children's Union under the direct patronage of Queen Alexandra. Of 180 candidates for the ministry in the Wesleyan Church of England 104 had re-SOME LIVE STATISTICS.

The voluntary contributions of the Church

The voluntary contributions of the Church of Scotland for the past year amounted to I and twenty teachers.

## SCOTTISH CHURCHES ARE UNITING IN CONFERENCES

just occurred in the history of the Scottish Church. Representatives of the Episcopal, Established, United Free Congregational, Baptist and Wesleyan churches in Scotland have just held a meeting in Edinburgh and have approved the draft of the catechism and have ordered it to be published forthwith. This was the third gathering in connection with a movement initiated in 1903 which resulted early the following year in the Church of Scotland issuing an invitation the Church of Scotland issuing an invitation of the Reformed Church Since the Ref the Church of Scotland issuing an invitation to representatives of the Reformed churches in Scotland to attend a conference "to consider the whole question of religious insider the whole question of the religious insider the religious ins sider the whole question of Till then no other smaller but not less important com-struction in public schools." Till then no mittee was appointed to prepare a syllabus such meetings had ever taken place in of or scheme of lessons in religious instruc-Scotland since the second reformation in tions for the schools. This committee also 1638, and it is regarded as a happy sign of expects to be able to submit the result of the times that ecclesiastics can sink their differences and assemble to discuss as they have done at epoch-making conferences. purely religious and moral questions. The been made very plain.

GLASGOW, June 1.—A notable event has of which have just been completed, cannot be overestimated, and throughout the countries of the Scottish

At the first conference held in 1904 a small

## MINISTERS IN SYDNEY

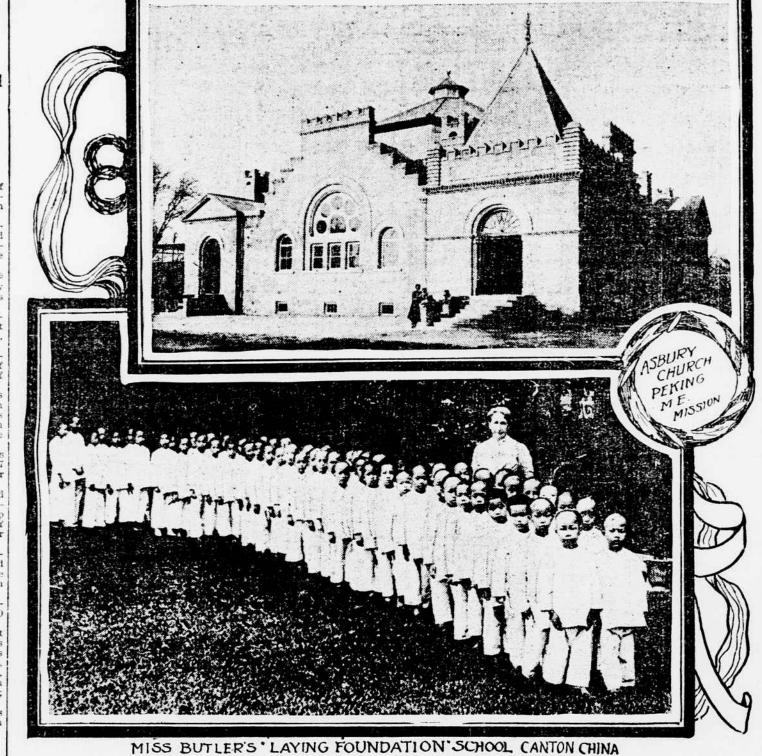
CLASH WITH UNIONS

Special Caldegram to The Star SYDNEY. June 1.-Too much anxiety for the material as well as the spiritual breakers. welfare of their flock has brought a couple of Methodist ministers in Melbourne unwittingly under the severe displeasure of the local labor party, so that Mr. Loughman, an active member of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, has denounced them | Sunday school of the First Presbyterian as "Bible-thumping, parisitical expounders of Christianity." More than that, a resolution was passed by the council protesting against two "ministers of the gospel endeavoring to defeat workers who are at-

this way was found for over two hundred people this year in fruit picking at Mildura, but it happened that between the sending of the first batch and the second batch the first lot of men went on a strike. Arrangements for the dispatch of the second batch were then complete, and the result is that two charitably inclined men have been vehemently denounced as strike-breakers.

## Richard Bone Superintendent.

Richard Bone has been appointed superintendent of the junior department of the school the matter of a superintendent was discussed and approved, and Mr. Bone was



## ON THE TRAIL OF THE **AMERICAN MISSIONARY**

## British Methodism have passed on to the connexional examination committee at the connexional examination connexional LEARNING SWEEPING CHINA portance of the Panama canal and the purchase of Alaska by the United States.

Which China Has Thrown Off Her Old Traditions. The Man With a School Book the Day's Dominant Figure-How This Remarkable Development Is Related to Christian Missions.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS. (Copyright, 1907, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

SHANGHAI, China. The man with a gun, representing China's modern army of 75,000 men, is not the most significant figure in the empire to lay; that place must be accorded to another man in uniform, the student of the western learning. How great and portentous is the change which has come over this hoary kingdom may be seen in this new educational ferment. China is now committed, irrevocably, to the occidental type of edu-

After millenniums of proud self-sufficiency, and an appalling ignorance of what the west considers learning, the old system of education, consisting of the memorization of the Confucian classics, has fallen with a crash. Knowledge of these classics was until recently the only road to political place and social power; men devoted their lives to an endeavor to pass these try nothing but satisfaction will be felt that representatives of the Reformed churches in Scotland should have been able to meet and co-operate in performing a piece of work the practical benefit of which will tell on the present and future generations of the Scottish people.

At the feature to an endeavor to pass these examinations, year after year, until the number of candidates beyond elighty years of age was very large. All this has now become one with China's past; the classical examination system has been abolished and the famous old examination halls have been razed. Today all who rise in China must pass through the gate of the western learn-

> The ancient contempt for foreigners and things foreign gave way in 1900; today sclousness, which perceives that if the nation is to be preserved from extinction it must be by the adoption and adaptation of occidental education. In a word, new China must stand on the foundation of the new education.

> Therefore, with the passing of the old examination system, there has come into existence a national board of education. Provincial governors are required to foster education of all grades in their territory. An imperial decree has ordered that temples may be taken and used for schools, so that in many places the venerable buildings which for centuries re-echoed with the chants of the priests now are vocal with the voices of young students. Universities, colleges, high schools, have sprung into existence, almost over night, in all parts of the nation. The best informed observers of Chinese affairs can scarcely keep track of the rise and progress of the schools. A Young Men's Christian Association secre-tary says that he is frequently receiving invitations to athletic competitions from schools which he did not know existed. Wherever one goes in China he finds the military uniform of the students of the higher schools.

Japan thought to dominate the education of the new China, and apparently she was in just the position to do so. She desvoring to defeat workers who are attempting to better their condition." The head and front of the offense of the ministers is that they have been brought accidentally and very unwillingly into contact with a strike. It has been their annual custom at harvesting time to assist the uncommunication with rural proprietors who require temporary labor for digging potatives or picking hops and fruit. Work in the smalled strike and and approved, and Mr. Bone was given the position to do so. She was in just the position to do so. She had a expension and approved, and Mr. Bone was given the position to do so. She had a popointment.

Union College, built by the American board, at Tung Chow, and the Union College, built by the American board, at Tung Chow, and the Union College, built by the American board, at Tung Chow, and the Union College, built by the American board, at Tung Chow, and the Union College, built by the American board, at Tung Chow, and the Union College, built by the American board, at Tung Chow, and the big Peking with the mission croms whether the cedes of the ministon communication with the strike. It has been their annual custom at harvesting time to assist the uncommunication with rural proprietors who the many processors coming to the mission coming to the missi

The Extraordinary Fashion in life, work and recreation of the west. For it must be remembered that China knew as little of universal history as she knew of electricity; much that an occidental child absorbs unconsciously has to be taught to the adult Chinese student.

China has few foreign teachers in her government schools, but most of these are Japanese. (And the western should remember that, far from being one race, the Japanese is as truly a "foreigner" in China as is the Britisher or the American. Now however, the complaint is going up that the Japanese teachers, while cheaper and more accessible than men from the west, are themselves but pupils, with only superficial learning. Thirteen thousand Chinese students have been studying in Tokio during the past year; but in addition to being a hotbed of revolutionary sentiment and of gross immorality, this Chinese student body in Japan is not receiving a thorough education. At the government examinations last fall, out of nearly 100 men examined, most of whom had been educated in Japan, not one of the latter passed, while the five who stood at the head had been educated in America. It is now the government's intention, high officials have informed me, to send no more students to Japan.

There is a strong feeling on the part of most Americans here and of many Chinese that special effort should be put forth to secure these young men for American colleges. There is a well-defined movement, being pushed both in China and in America, looking toward this end. Many persons favor setting aside the \$20,000,000 boxer indemnity for the education of Chinese stu-dents. Certainly the nation which trains these young men will be the dominant in-fluence in China a few years hence.

As rapidly as possible, China's Japanese teachers are being dispensed with, and the nation is in no mood to put other foreigners in their places. At this point arises the most serious difficulty confronting New China; she has not men competent to manage the schools. Everybody realizes that the new schools, which have everywhere sprung up like mushrooms, are inadequately manned, and that much of the education is of the most superficial character. Still the demand on every side is for education; high and low have come to regard educanigh and low have come to regard educa-tion as the magic remedy for all of the nation's ills. So every foreign-trained student is immediately placed in a position of responsibility and authority.

Nor is the new education carried on only by schools; public reading rooms and lecture halls have been opened by the government, by private citizens and by missions, and here the people gather to hear the news of the day-the whole world's news-read and explained. The number of newspapers has increased immensely, and in Peking there is one devoted exclusively to courageous cartoons on current events, which has a high educational value, even though it at times manifests a somewhat revolutionary tendency. One of the difficulties which the government finds in this new educational movement is the use which

revolutionists make of it; a large percent-age of the students are revolutionists; the number of anti-dynastic societies is greatly on the increase, as is the revolutionary and reform spirit generally.

One of the sturdiest champions of educa-One of the sturdest champions of educa-tion and progress is the Woman's Daily of Peking, which wields a tremendous influ-ence. It is edited by a woman, herself not a college bred, who has thrown her entire influence on the side of the modern educa-tion of women. Twice last year she was one of the speakers in the popular cours one of the speakers in the popular course of educational lectures maintained by the American board of missionaries in their large church in Peking, her theme being "The Need of Education for Women." A nephew of the empress dowager and a sister of Prince Su were other lecturers on

current themes, and members of the nobilty were frequently among the attendants. This seems almost incredible, when it is remembered that half a dozen years ago only the lowest classes would have aught to do

world. True, they get events somewhat mixed. One young man, to air his knowledge, speke to a missionary about the imwhich these nimble-witted Chinese youth

Sunday Morning Talk

In supplying the example and much of

the incentive for the new education the mission schools have played an important part. Now they are called upon to furnish teachers for government institutions, despite the disabilities which government employ places upon Christians; and the native teachers of mission schools are being tempted from them by offers of greatly increased salaries, and it is to the credit of the Christian purpose of the latter that they remain constant to the schools and to they remain constant to the schools and to the work of the ministry. There is scarce-ly a native pastor in all China who could not better his worldly lot by taking other employment. I have the impression, by the way, that the mission boards, as a rule, do not pay their native helpers large enough salaries; upon the natives all enduring Christian work must ultimately depend. As everybody knows, it was the mission-aries who first introduced into China what civilization calls education. The mission-aries are the translators of the books of western learning into Chinese. They made possible the systematic study of Chinese by foreigners and of English by Chinese. Realizing that education must underlie or accompany Christianity, they have from the first steadily engaged in teaching. Now almost every native church in the empire has its day school, and every mission its educational work. Often the schools had to be recruited from the very outcasts of the streets; but the missionaries bravely persisted, and now they have their reward in seeing more students clamoring for admit-tance than they can accept, and among tance than they can accept, and among them the children of the highest families in the land. Many or most of the schools are self-suporting, and all of them rank higher than the Chinese institutions. Beyond question, the mission schools are still leading the educational work in China, and the shrewdest parents freely pay more to educate their children at mission schools, even though they must accept Christian instruction also, than they would have to pay at the new Chinese institutions.

As the reader of these articles may have noticed, I long ago abandoned my intention of describing the work of individual missions, for the simple reason that it would require a full newspaper page a week to do so. Travelers to the east may say that they see no evidences of mission work; my trouble is that I have seen too many. The very magnitude of the missionary enterprise has made it necessary for me merely to summarize and give conclusions. Thus I must now dismiss in a few sentences great of which is worthy of an article in itself, as llustrative of the immense service rendered to this nation by American altruism, American capital and American brains.

Take, as the most conspicuous example, St. John's College, Shanghai, of the American Protestant Episcopal mission. This is the greatest educational institution in the empire. Its students, numbering between 200 and 300, come from all parts of China, and from families of wealth and official St. John's certificates alone among mission colleges. I believe, are accepted by the government for official positions. Its buildings, on the outskirts of Shanghai, and its corps of instructors, headed by Rev. F. L. H. Pott, would do honor to any American college. The work of this one institu-tion is alone sufficient answer to the criticism that mission work in China is futile. What I have said of St. John's College may be said, substantially, of Boone College and Boone Medical School, Wuchang, likewise The Soochow University of the Southern Methodist Church, Rev. Dr. D. L. Ander-son, president, is another institution which

of the Protestant Episcopal mission would elicit praise of discriminating educa-tional experts, the enthusiastic pride of Americans and the admiration of everybody. From the college annual, full of the same sort of thing that goes into such volumes at home, to the splendidly equipped building, it is a thorough-going, progressive, effective institution of learning. Elsewhere I have spoken of the imposing North China Union College, built by the American board,

# Guardian of Peace.

Rabbi Julius T. Loeb Believes This Country Is Playing High Role in World's History-Hebrew's Relation to the Fight for Liberty.

Rabbi Julius T. Loeb of the Adath Israel | right and the duty of the American soldier Congregation delivered the Memorial day to have his sword upon his high, his hand address before the United Spanish War cherished present on the delivered the cherished present on the delivered the cherished present on the delivered the cherished present to the delivered the d

earthly nations terms of peace, and should the crying evil of wholesale murder ever be removed from amidst the nations of the earth, it will be largely due to your noble efforts, as American soldiers, as defenders of liberty and right.

An iniwark of security for the peace and well being of all existing nations, its constitutional form of government a model and pattern to every ideal commonwealth.

"I am proud of the fact that history is replete with the illustrious names of Jewsian the fact that history is replete with the illustrious names of Jewsian the constitutional form of government a model and pattern to every ideal commonwealth.

"It is not my purpose now to awaken your sensibilities against the valugiorious dons of Spain; nor to point to their in-

We should draw a moral lesson.

"Spain, in her presumptuousness of old, had proposed to continue the rule of fire and sword in this land which God nath so wenderfully ordained as a haven of safety for the children of man. But Spain was taught the lesson which tyiants and despots of all ages have been taught.

"It were needless for me to recount the "It were needless for me to recount the facts leading up to the Spanish-American war. Who remembers not brutal Gen. Weyler? Who remembers not the relentless devastation of the Cuban island? And, above all, who remembers not the Maine? "Of course, these things too have passed "Of course, these things, too, have passed away and they are today mere bloodstains on the pages of history. But should not the awful lesson of Spain's downfall serve as a warning voice to all arrogant nations of the present day; to the still existent tyrants and despots who propose to crush the spirit of liberty and outrage the natural and civic rights of man? For while brutality is rampant, while the tumultuous heavings of enemies of freedom are reverberating from any part of the world-our duty as free men and moral beings is not yet completed while the horrors and masses.

Address before the United Spanish War Veterans of this city at Carroll Institute Hall last Sunday. Referring to the Spanish-guardian of the world's peace. Until man-American war, he said in part:

"The laurels you have gained in the speedy termination of that war have made this American republic a power for good.

Kind has learned sumce ently to value the blessings of freedom and human equality America, the land of the free, has yet a supreme task to fulfill. The military force of the United States must be regarded a

"The war in which you have figured was that the first seldier to give his life the American flag in the Spanish-An

dons of Spair; nor to point to their inlquitous deeds of the past; nor to recite the
horrors of the inquisition; the evil machinations of a Thomas Torquemada, or the
weakness of Ferdinand and Isabella.

"Let the dead past bury its dead:" It
has been truly said: 'Fathers shall not die
for children nor children for fathers.' We
shall not remember these former things,
but it is the present condition of affairs
upon which we must dwell and from which
we should draw a moral lesson.

"Spain, in her presumptuousness of old,
"That the Jew should be the strongest upholder of American artillery, cavalry and infantry,
members of the Hebrew race fill important
positions; while in this department, too, so
far as I am informed, there are seventeen
Jews.

"That the Jew should be the strongest upholder of American artillery, cavalry and infantry,
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"That the Jew should be the strongest upholder of American artillery, cavalry and infantry,
members of the Hebrew race fill important
for children for fathers."

It as I am informed, there are seventeen
Jews.

"That the Jew should be the strongest upholder of American artillery. ago, and by an immediately following annunciation of the grand constitution of all human right in the wilderness of Sinal, liberty was the watchword of the Jew; equality his constant motto! He stands midway between the nations of the earth to exhort them by the silent testimony of his peculiar existence, that God is the Universal Father of all, and that the blessings of nature are equally dispensed by Him to all created beings. To appreciate Jewish democracy one has only to look into the Talmud and read therefrom the following passages:
"'The good people of all nations will par-

ticipate in future salvation. The non-Jew who fulfills the precepts of God is as good as the high priest himself."
"As a member of the Hebrew race, as a

loyal American and as one who believes in the perfect kinship of the world, let me then close with the hope that the time may speedly arrive when mankind will learn to appreciate the image of God in all of His creatures; when wickedness and oppression shall be no more and nation shall no longer lift a sword against nation, and the reign of truth and righteousness extend to all the ends of the earth.

inoffensive creatures continue to fill the air; while innocent children, tender wom-"And may the Eternal God grant repose unto those who have gone to their final rest. en and feeble elders are martyred, massacred, tortured and outraged because of their belief in a God who is the God of all. While this condition remains it is the

sacres in Russia and Roumania continue unabated; while the cry of defenseless and

In Nanking a union is projected of the educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, Disciples of Christ, Friends and Presbyterians, north and south. Already the separate schools make Nanking a great educational center. The Interna-tional Institute, Shanghal, headed by Dr. Gilbert Reid, has nearly one hundred stu-dents and is especially ambitious to foster international good-fellowship. But it is impossible even to mention scores of great schools up and down the length and breadth of China, whose aim and spirit are Chris-tian, and the majority of whose graduates become members of Christian churches and a leaven of sane progress in the Chinese life.

It may not be generally known that the President of the United States holds office in a missionary society. As an alumnus of Harvard University he is chairman of the his dealings with all whom he met. advisory committee of the Harvard mission, which is one of the remarkable developments of the missionary spirit in American institutions of higher learning.
This Harvard mission aims to unite all
Harvard men (of whom there are now no less than twenty-eight) who are in foreign mission work anywhere, the sending out of men who will bear the spirit of their unimen who will bear the spirit of their university into the foreign field, and more definitely, the support of E. E. Carter, International Young Men's Christian Association secretary for India. Harvard, by the way, maintains a weekly study class in foreign missions.

Yale is even more ambitious, projecting nothing less than "a new Yale in the far east." China has been chosen as the most strategic point. In the center of the progressive, though long anti-foreign, province of Hunan, at Changsha, a beginning has

strategic point. In the center of the progressive, though long anti-foreign, province of Hunan, at Changsha, a beginning has been made in the creation of a Christian university. One man, John Laurence Thurston, '98, a member of the famous "Yale band," died before the work was fully started, but his widow, a college graduate, is on the teaching staff. Rev. Brownell Gage, '98, another member of the "Yale band," is one of the professors, and the others are Dr. Edward Hicks Hume, '97; Rev. Warren B. Seabury, 1900, and Dr. Orville H. Schell, 1900. This enterprise is maintained entirely by Yale alumni and undergraduates, President Hadley being a member of the council of control.

Princeton University has undertaken to man and maintain a new Young Men's Christian Association at Peking, John Wanamaker having given the money for the building. The famous big foot ball center "Bob" Gailey is in charge of this.

The University of Pennsylvania has sent one of its foot ball stars, "Joe" McCracken, to China to found a hospital and medical work at Canton; other graduates will be associated with him later.

Graduates of several American colleges

work at Canton; other graduates will be associated with him later.
Graduates of several American colleges comprise the teaching force of an enterprise more ambitious than any of the foregoing, "Canton Christian College," which have extensive grounds and buildings in prise more amotious than College," which going, "Canton Christian College," which has extensive grounds and buildings in course of erection on the outskirts of Canton. It has an endowment of \$100,000, with an energetic committee in New York raising more. It teaches western subjects in English and Chinese subjects in Chinese. The faculty comprises: Rev. Oscar F. Wisner, D.D., president; Andrew H. Woods, M. D.; Clancey M. Lewis, B. S.; Olin D. Wanamaker, M. A.; Charles K. Edmonds, Ph. D.; Henry B. Grabell, B. A.; Chester G. Fuson, B. A.; Clinton N. Laird, M. A.; Owen E. Pomeroy, B. A., and four Chinese teachers.

## CAPT. VALIANT ON "CHRISTIAN COMFORT."

The sources of Christian comfort were described by Capt. Theodore Valiant, evangellst of the Homeward Bound Mission, 119 Pennsylvania avenue, in his lecture Friday Pernsylvania avenue, in his lecture Friday Pennsylvania avenue, in his fecture Friday There is just one more word to be spoken evening, before a large audience. He said about the luck of the road, and that is, the people of the earth who were redeemed by "the precious blood of Jesus, were once bearts believe that a good strong hand like all the fallen race of man. They were holds the helm of this universe are that the slaves of sin, and sat in darkness and ones who complain least over what hapin the shadow of death, nd inflexible justice held them bound in chains stronger

The Luck of the Road.

In that charming novel recently issued entitled "Felicity," and depicting the modern stage and the life of the people who figure on it, the phrase "The luck of the road" again and again appears. It is frequently on the line of the hero of the book, the Old Man, and he always uses it to cheer the members of his company when they get down in the mouth. His point was that having accepted the romantic and uncertain life of their profession, they should not whine over its "outs," but should rather exhibit a soldierly spirit and extract all the comfort and pleasure they could out of even hard experiences and situations. And this genial philosophy governed the Old Man not only in relations to his troupe, but in

his dealings with all whom he met.

Perhaps a theater can sometimes teach
the pulpit a lesson. At any rate, there is
a deal of gospel sense in this view of life.
For we are all "up against it" in one way
and another. Whether we go abroad ov
stay at home, whether we work for ourselves or work for others, whether we wear
broadcloth or homespun we are all a means. broadcloth or homespun, we are all amena-ble to luck of the road. If we have chosen a profession or trade there will be some inevitable limitations and drawbacks con-nected with it. If we have married a wife or husband, perhaps he or she will be one or two notches short of perfection. If we have centered all our hopes on some beauhave centered all our hopes on some beautiful expectation, it may fail us; or, if not,
the reality may fail far below the anticipation. And before we know it, we will be
in the mood of the little girl who moaned
"The world is hollow. My doll is made of
sawdust, and I want to be a nun."

But is that the right spirit in which to
meet life as it comes to us? Isn't it far
better to accept the luck of the road, rather
than to kick against it? It may help us to
submission to remember that our case is
never so exceptional as it seems. We alf

never so exceptional as it seems. We all get in the habit of looking at our woes through the end of the telescope that magnifies them; and then we reverse the instrument and look at other folks' troubles, and how small they seem! But get down to the heart of that well-gowned lady of society, that prosperous business man, and maybe his luck will seem as hard as yours. The longer I live the more I am impressed with universality of discipline and sorrow. If it doesn't come in one form, it usually comes in another. The skies may be fair day after day, but depend upon it, the clouds will come and very few people indeed are able to live out many years and never have to look back upon loss, disap-pointment, pain and hardship, It helps us also to look for the relieving

features which are seldom absent from any experience. Standing on the front of a car the other night, I overheard a motor-man complaining about his luck-that it man complaining about his luck—that it was all the one way and that a bad way, "Well, my friend," I remarked, "you look in mighty good physical condition. I envy you your physique and brawn." "Yes," he admitted, "I have hardly had a sick day in my life." "Are you married?" "Yes, only a few months ago." "And you have a pretty good job?" "Yes, I have stuck to it six years." "Well," said I, "a man with health, home and work isn't so badly off after all." And then I thought of another carman whom I know, whose wife has been carman whom I know, whose wife has been in the insane asylum for several years, and whose children have all died, and yet who never falls to wear a cheerful countenance, and I said to myself, "How tre-mendously men differ in the way in which they take their luck!"

And one reason for the difference lies in

the attitude they have toward other peo-ple's hard luck. Lend a hand to the fellow who is a little worse off than you, and you will find yourself taking a much more cheerful view of your own luck. When we begin to be helpers of individual human beings and cease being critics of the uni-

pens. Away with the idea that the miscel-laneous events of each passing day that are fraught with sorrow or joy for all